THE

No 74

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *September* 23, 1746.

PARIS, May 10, O. S.

WE are now told, that one principal point of M. Noailles's negotiation at the Spaniſh court, is to perſuade them to lay aſide all thoughts of claiming whatever conqueſts the king may make in the Auſtrian Low-Countries, which is what her Catholic majeſty is much inclined to, in hopes of obtaining for them a proper equivalent in Italy, for the ſettlement of Don Philip.

Antwerp, May 2[illegible]. There is a kind of ballance to the German neutrality, by the circles having choſe prince Charles to command the army of the Empire. The courts of Berlin and Manheim did not aſſent, but the prince had a great majority of votes, and is conſtituted accordingly.

P. S. We have juſt now advice, that the whole army of Heilbron is under orders to march with all ſpeed into the Low-Countries.

Extract of a private Letter from Utrecht, May 2[illegible].

"The affairs of the republic, it muſt be confeſſed, are at preſent in a very critical ſituation; yet not quite ſo bad, in the opinion of intelligent people, as they were in 1672, when Lewis XIV. carried his conqueſts ſo far as to keep his court in the city. People of gloomy imaginations frighten themſelves that Lewis XV. may very ſoon do the ſame; but, for my part, I think myſelf very ſafe, with a good army and two or three large rivers betwixt us. I call it a good army, tho' it be at preſent but ſmall, because moſt of the troops that compoſe it may now be eſteemed veterans, that want only numbers to enable them to make head againſt any forces in Europe.

In 1672 the caſe was widely different: We were not then at all upon our guard, nor had we any troops that might be depended upon, either for officers or men: We had not the friendship of Great-Britain as at preſent, nor did we in truth know where to look immediately for aſſiſtance. It was the [illegible] of our young hero the prince of Orange, raiſed by the [illegible] of the people at the head of our affairs, that alone [illegible] them, or at leaſt made a ſtand againſt the power of France, 'til we had time to make intereſt among our friends. But in 1746, we have both troops, officers, and allies, and all appearances promiſe us ſoon the protection of an army near as numerous as that of the enemy. This makes a wide difference between the circumſtances of the two conjunctures."

Paris, May 23. The reports of a peace are renewed, and it is certain that the marquis de Stainville, the Tuſcan miniſter, has frequent conferences with our miniſtry, who have communicated to him eight articles which the king would make the baſis of a general pacification; ſignifying at the ſame time, that on reſtoring the Auſtrian Netherlands to the queen of Hungary, his majeſty was diſpoſed to ſecure to these countries a perpetual neutrality, under the guarantee of France, Great-Britain, and the United Provinces; that by this means the article of the demolition of the works of [illegible] ... about Dunkirk, would of courſe be of no ſignification, because the neutrality would render them abſolutely indifferent to France; that his majeſty would leave the court of Vienna to ſettle the guard of the Auſtrian Netherlands; but was of opinion, that as they were to be the common barrier of the three powers who guarantied their neutrality, it would be proper to entruſt them to Swiſs troops, who ſhould be in the pay of the ſaid powers together.

These propoſitions were immediately ſent by a courier to Vienna, and another courier was diſpatched to Madrid to marſhal de Noailles, for him to communicate them to their Catholic majeſties.

P. S. It is juſt now given out that prince Charles returned laſt night from Scotland, and is now incognito at the houſe of the princeſs de Guimene.

Berlin, May 21. The miniſters of Great-Britain, France, and Holland, have had ſeveral conferences with count de Podewils, cabinet counſellor, on the ſubject of a general peace; of which our court ſeems to take upon itſelf the direction. The plan intimated to the public is, That Flanders is to return into the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria, with ſome exceptions. ——The equivalent for this, a ſettlement for Don Philip in the Milaneſe, &c.——Cape-Breton to be reſtored to France.——The equivalent for the Engliſh is, a renewal of the Aſſiento contract, and a free trade, without ſearch.——The King of Sardinia to have all the Milaneſe on this ſide the Lake Major, and bounded below the ſaid lake by the Teſſin to the Po, on this ſide Pavia, commonly called the Novareſe; and Savoy, Nice, &c. reſtored.——Don Philip the other part of the Milaneſe, Parma, Placentia, and the Tortoneſe.——Genoa is to have Final eſtabliſhed, but to hold it as a fief.——Dunkirk and Graveline to be rendered unſerviceable, and the fortifications demoliſhed; or an equivalent, at the election of the Engliſh. Upon the whole, it does not appear that any body is to be a loſer but the houſe of Auſtria; but then the emperor is to be formally acknowleged by France, Spain, and Pruſſia; and all further demands upon the houſe of Auſtria, by the reſpective claimants, to be intirely annihilated. The king of Pruſſia, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the kings of Sweden and Denmark, guarantees; And Great-Britain, France, and Holland, guarantees for Sileſia, &c.

Hague, May 31. The ſtate of affairs in Brabant gives the States General great uneaſineſs, and there is much talk of making an inundation in the place called the Langue Straat, from Worcum to near Breda. Even the commiſſaries are appointed, but not yet ſet out, who are to overſee this inundation, which would ruin a great extent of country, and therefore will not be put in execution, but in caſe of things being brought to the laſt extremity. This puts people here into a mighty ferment, inſomuch that 'tis thought the grand penſioner will be deſired to lay before their High Mightineſſes the ſecret articles of the negotiations of [illegible] Waſſenaer and Gilles, in order to [illegible]

whether

whether there be any likelihood of an accommodation, and to take meaſures accordingly; The members of the government thinking it neceſſary to conſider whether, in waiting for their expected ſuccours, they are in a condition of defending their frontiers, and whether it be not of greater importance to conſult the immediate preſervation of the republic, than to waſte time in carrying on fruitleſs ſecret negotiations.

Liſbon, May 27, N. S. By advices from Madrid, the duke de Noailles was to ſet out as on this day for Paris, with M. de Buſſy.

[illegible]yde Camp, June 10, N. S. On the 7th inſtant we had certain advice, that the enemy were ſending off one detachment after another towards Louvain and Bruſſels, to proceed towards the remaining barrier towns, and give out, that they will make themſelves maſters of all the three before we are in a condition to interrupt them in their career. Between 30 and 40,000 remain ſtill about Antwerp, and to put a better face upon their affairs, this ſame body made a march this day towards us, and encamped their right at St. Greven Weſſel, and the left at Chapellen. The 8th the Abbe de la Ville paſſed at Moerdyke for the Hague. We have an account from Antwerp, that the pretender's youngeſt ſon, who goes by the name of the Chevalier de Albany, had quitted the French king's army, and was gone off, but whither was not known. His camp equigage and field bed were ſold, and his retinue conſiſted only of a valet de chambre and two ſervants. By the accounts of this day, the count d'E[illegible] was encamped yeſterday near Binch, and had blocked up the avenues of Mons and Charleroy, and a body of the enemy had done the ſame thing at Namur. The laſt diviſion of his Britannic majeſty's Electoral troops will have joined our army in five days at fartheſt.

Peterſburg, May 17. Upon the earl of Hyndford's having lately received a courier from London, he immediately repaired to court, and had an audience of the empreſs, wherein he earneſtly renewed the inſtances on the part of the king his maſter, for cauſing a conſiderable body of Ruſſian troops to enter into the pay of Great-Britain. It is aſſured that her Imperial majeſty anſwered him, That ſhe would not fail of literally fulfilling her engagements with his Britannic majeſty. There are letters from Siberia, which give an account of the death of the late duke of Courland.

Warſaw, May 25. They write from Kiow, that all the Ruſſian troops, both regular and irregular, which were to march towards Smolenſko, are arrived there, and that part of them have already begun to ſet forward for Livonia.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, June 25, N. S. An expreſs is this minute arrived from prince Lichtenſtein, with the following important news; *viz.* That upon the 15th inſtant, N. S. at 11 at night, the combined army of Spaniards, French, Neapolitans, and Genoeſe, under general count de Gages, had attacked [illegible] Auſtrian army before Placentia; and that the battle laſted with a continual fire 'til between 9 and 10 the next morning; when the empreſs's forces repulſed the enemy, and obtained a compleat victory. The number of the ſlain on the part of the enemy was not yet known, but the Auſtrians had taken above 30 colours and ſtandards, 10 pieces of cannon, and above 3000 priſoners, the greateſt part of them wounded; and amongſt them ſome hundreds of officers, particularly the generals Aremberg and Wurtz, and ſome Brigadiers. The French troops and the Spaniſh guards ſuffered moſt. The loſs of the Auſtrians is computed at near 3000 men, kill'd and wounded. Amongſt the [illegible] was lieutenant general K[illegible]el, the colonel of [illegible]'s regiment, and ſome other field officers. The col. [illegible] regiment was kill'd, and col. Budel of the Scla[illegible] taken.

The courier ſent by prince Lichtenſtein adds by word of m[illegible] that marſhal Maillebois had joined general Gages before [the] action; and that both his corps, and all the reſt of the Al[lied] army, were ſhut up in and about Placentia, and that they c[ould] not now get off without a ſecond action; and eſpecially [as] the king of Sardinia was advanced already, upon the day [of] the battle, as far at St. Giovani, and was expected the day [of] the meſſenger's departure upon the Trebia.

Hague, June 28. Letters from Italy, ſince the arrival [of] prince Lichtenſtein's courier, make the loſs of the French [and] their allies, in the action of the 15th, to amount to near 10,[000] men; and repreſent their circumſtances, ſince that victory, [as] deſperate.

Hague, July 22. The ſudden death of the king of Spai[n is] confirmed by all the letters from Paris of the 18th inſtant.

L O N D O N.

June 21. 'Tis aſſured, that one of the prizes taken [by] commodore Barnet, was a Manilla ſhip, laden with ch[ests of] money.

July 15. On Sunday laſt two expreſſes arrived to his ma[jes]ty at Kenſington, with an account of the death of Philip [V.] King of Spain, who died at Madrid of an Apoplectic fit, in [the] 63d year of his age, being born at Verſailles the 9th of Dece[m]ber, O. S. 1683.

He came to the crown of Spain in 1700, upon the death [of] Charles II. and married, firſt, Mary, ſiſter to the late duke [of] Savoy, Auguſt 21, 1701; who died February 3, 1714, *æt.* 26. He had iſſue, 1. Don Ferdinand, prince of Aſturias (n[ow] king of Spain), who was born at Madrid September 12, 17[13], and 2. Mary, the preſent queen of Portugal, who was b[orn] November 23, 1711, and married December 30, 1728.

She had another ſon, *viz.* Lewis, born in 1707, in wh[ose] favour Philip the father *abdicated* the crown, the latter end [of] the year 1723; and upon whoſe death, the 20th of Auguſt [fol]lowing, the ſaid Philip reſumed the government.

He married, December 13, 1714, to his ſecond wife, [Eli]zabeth Farneſe, daughter to the duke of Parma, who was b[orn] October 15, 1692. By her he had, 1. Don Carlos, king of [the] two Sicilies, born January 9, 1716, and married to Maria [A]melia, daughter of the preſent king of Poland; 2. Don Phi[lip] now in Italy, born March 4, 1720, who has been high ad[mi]ral of Spain ever ſince 1737; 3. Don Lewis, born July [25,] 1727, who has been archbiſhop of Toledo, and a cardinal, [e]ver ſince 1735; 4. Maria Thereſa, infanta, born May [11,] 1726; 5. Maria Antonietta Ferdinand, infanta, born Nove[m]ber 26, [illegible]

It is rep[orted] that the king of Spain's death was for ſo[me] time *conceal[ed]* in order to puſh a little farther the projects [of] his *ambitious and turbulent conſort*, who muſt now be exclu[ded] from all ſhare in the adminiſtration. Don Ferdinand, pri[nce] of Aſturias, who ſucceeds to the crown of Spain and the Ind[ies], and is thought well affected to the Engliſh nation, is about [33] years of age, and was married in 1728 to the infanta of Por[tu]gal, Donna Maria, by whom he has no iſſue. As this prin[ce], from the treatment he has met with, can have no affection [for] either his ſtep mother or her offspring, in all probability [the] vaſt expence of blood and treaſure that has been incurr'd to p[ro]cure an eſtabliſhment for Don Philip, will now be at an e[nd], and his majeſty Don Carlos may want protection, in caſe [his] kingdoms of Naples and Sicily ſhould be attack'd.

We hear that ſeveral regiments more will embark for Fl[an]ders the latter end of this week; and that the duke of Cumb[er]land will make a campaign there.

Laſt week three regiments of ſoldiers were ſhipp'd on b[oard] the tranſports at Spithead for Cape-Breton.

July 17. Letters from Bayonne of the 8th inſtant N. S. ſay, that they had advice a few days before, that the Breſt fleet was at Ferrol, where the Spaniſh ſquadron likewiſe lay; and that ſome cavalry were embarking on board the latter.

On Saturday evening laſt the two armies in the Netherlands were ſo near each other, that a battle might very well have happened on Monday or Tueſday, if both ſides were equally willing.

Letters from Bruſſels ſay, the Auſtrian troops, which were in garriſon at Mons, have been conducted to Valenciennes; but that the Dutch are proceeding after their countrymen into the heart of France.

According to the lateſt advices from Vienna, a plan hath been lately received there from London and the Hague, relating to a general accommodation in Europe: But the empreſs having examined it in a general council held on the occaſion, thought fit afterwards to declare, "That how deſirous ſoever ſhe might be of a peace, ſhe could not in this plan find the advantages which in juſtice ſhe had reaſon to hope for: That it would be eaſy for her to obtain more conſiderable advantages of the crowns of France and Spain, if ſhe would enter into a ſeparate negotiation with either of them, they having already ſignified what they would do on ſuch an occaſion; but that being firmly and invariably reſolved to enter into no negotiation of what kind ſoever, to the excluſion of her allies, ſhe perſiſts in exhorting her ſaid allies to concur with her in thoſe vigorous meaſures which ought to reſult from their mutual conſtancy, and the harmony of their reſolutions."

'Tis ſaid his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland will certainly be in town this week, and will ſet out for Flanders in a few days after he arrives; his ſervants, baggage, and kitchen-furniture, being ordered on board to-morrow

This week admiral Leſtock will ſet out for Portſmouth, and hoiſt his flag on board the St. George man of war there.

July 19. If there be any thing in a *ſuſpenſion of arms* in the Netherlands (as it was currently reported yeſterday), at the only time, perhaps, when the Allies have an opportunity of *uſing them to advantage*, this certainly is the maſter-ſtroke of all the Dutch mediation.

By the laſt advices from Hamburgh we are aſſured, that ſomewhat of very great conſequence is tranſacting at the courts of Copenhagen and Berlin, vaſt remittances having lately been made thither (they do not ſay from whence) for their ſervice. They likewiſe mention ſome conſiderable remittances into Poland, the effects of which may very probably become manifeſt ſoon after the meeting together of a certain great aſſembly in that kingdom.

The marſhal duke de Noailles, who was to have ſet out for the king of Sardinia's head quarters, with full powers from their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic majeſties to conclude a peace upon what terms he thought reaſonable, being retarded by the king of Spain's Death; it is believed all his long negotiation at Madrid, from whence the French promiſed themſelves ſo much, is likely to vaniſh into ſmoke, which will give a great blow to the French affairs.

This day at noon, Mr. Murray, the pretender's ſon's ſecretary, was brought to town, and committed priſoner to the Tower.

Lord Lovat is on the road, and will be here in two or three days.

Early this morning vice admiral Leſtock ſet out for Portſmouth, to take upon him the command of the fleet in the room of commodore Cotes, deſigned for the ſecret expedition.

We are aſſured, that the queen dowager of Spain, ſince the death of the king, has ſhut herſelf up in a convent.

Admiral Anſon is appointed vice-admiral of the Blue ſquadron, and is to have the command of the fleet in the channel ſervice, in the room of admiral Martin, who has reſign'd.

Commodore Gaſcoyne is appointed rear-admiral of the Blue ſquadron, and will very ſoon ſail with admiral Leſtock to Jamaica.

Newcaſtle, July 8. Yeſterday an officer from Fort Auguſtus went through this town for London, who brings advice, that a ſpy was lately taken in the duke's camp, and ordered to be hang'd; who earneſtly requeſted to ſpeak with the duke, which was granted: On which he told his highneſs, he could make a diſcovery of the utmoſt importance, if he would give him his life; and if it ſhould fail, they might do what they pleas'd with him. This the duke readily comply'd with, and the ſpy immediately told him where the young pretender and the principal of his chiefs were lurking; a detachment of foot, a party of Kingſton's light horſe, and the ſpy, were diſpatched directly in queſt of them, but were not return'd when the above officer came away.

Fort-Auguſtus, June 17. On Sunday in the forenoon, lord Lovat was brought hither in a horſe-litter, with about 50 rebels more; among whom is Hugh Fraſer, his ſecretary, his footman, his cook, and a pretty young girl, beſides four Engliſhmen from Lancaſter.

Newcaſtle, June 28. By a letter from Fort-Auguſtus we are inform'd, that lord Lovat was taken by a captain of a man of war, in the trunk of a tree; where his lordſhip had the mortification of living 12 days on oatmeal and water only, with 5 or 600 guineas in his pockets. Three other lairds, one of them laird of the iſland of Bara, were taken along with him.

BOSTON, Auguſt 19.

Laſt Thurſday a Man belonging to the Cheſter Man of War now lying in our Harbour, being on one of the Maſts, fell from the ſame, broke ſeveral of his Bones, and died the next Morning. We are alſo informed, that ſome Days before, while the ſaid Ship was on her late Cruize, one of the Carpenters Mates went down to look after the Well of the Ship, and looking into or about the ſame, fell in, and is ſuppoſ'd, was ſuffocated in a Moment; upon which another went down to know what became of him, but was alſo himſelf ſuffocated and dy'd immediately; in great Concern for the poor Men, one of the Midſhipmen ventur'd down, but firſt fill'd both his Noſtrils with Tobacco, but as ſoon as he was down, gave a Sign to be drawn up again, which was immediately done, and was near expiring, but proper Means being uſed, he recover'd; in this Conſternation, another Man went down, and 'tis tho't dy'd immediately; all this happen'd within two or three Minutes.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Friday laſt arrived here, in ſix weeks, from Torbay in England, the ſhip Oſwego, Capt. John Waddel, who came out from thence in company with a fleet bound to Gibraltar, under convoy of the Chatham man of war. The ſhips bound to New-England were to ſail with the Cape-Breton convoy.

The Cape-Breton fleet had attempted to ſail the latter end of June, with whom Capt. Waddel was alſo coming; but obliged to put back to St. Helen's the ſame day by contrary winds; ſoon after which orders came down for all the ſoldiers on board to diſembark, in order to march directly for Scotland; but four days after came down counter-orders for them all ſpeedily to re-embark again, together with an additional number of forces, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail the firſt fair wind.—Admiral Leſtock was appointed to take the command of them, and Capt. Waddel believes they all ſailed from St. Helen's the ſame day [illegible] did from Torbay, as the wind was then fair.

Capt.

Capt. Waddel has been able to bring but few late papers with him; but aſſures us he read in ſeveral papers there accounts of a great defeat of the Spaniards in Italy by the king of Sardinia's forces, to the amount of 15000 men kill'd; that the French have taken Mons, and beſieged Charleroy; that the Allied army in Flanders was much increaſed, and 'twas thought would ſoon be able to ſtop the progreſs of the French; that the lateſt accounts they have of the Breſt fleet were, that they had got into Ferrol, and the Engliſh fleet were returned home in order to water.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday the 10th Inſtant, a moſt terrible Guſt, or Whirlwind, made its paſſage in a narrow vein from about S. W. to N. E. thro' a great part of this Province, on both ſides the Bay, and did prodigious Damage, by blowing down Houſes, Fences, Corn, &c. And in many places tore large Trees to pieces, carrying away heavy Limbs, as a common Wind does Leaves, a great Diſtance.

On Tueſday laſt one *Robert Wilſon*, a Caulker, being ſomewhat diſordered in his Senſes, walk'd into the Dock, and was Drowned. His Body was afterwards taken up. The Jury brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

Yeſterday arrived here, from England, the Ship *Ladies*, Capt. *William Tiſſin*, in about Eight Weeks. He came out with Capt. *Waddel* (who arrived ſome time ſince) at New York.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entred*,
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, from Boſton;
Sloop Eagle, Richard James, from Boſton.

Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Bohemia, Benjamin Jackſon, for Antigua;
Schooner Iſle of Sables, Shubael Gorham, for Boſton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD

Very reaſonably, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper-Money,

A Parcel of Land, containing 250 Acres, being Part of a Tract called *Scot's Level*, lying in *Baltimore* County, about 10 Miles from the Head of *Patapſco*, and about the ſame Diſtance from *Baltimore-Town*; it is well Timber'd, and a Run goes through it, on which a Griſt or Fulling Mill might be built. It contains ſome rich low Land, capable of being made fine Meadow, with little Trouble; it alſo lies convenient for Stock, there being an Outlet to the Barrens of *Patapſco*. For the Conditions of Sale, and the Title to the ſaid Land, enquire of the Subſcriber, on *Bohemia* in *Cecil* County, or *Richard Croxall*, at the *Baltimore* Iron Works.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

VERY good Raiſins of the Sun, at Eighteen Pence a Pound, to be Sold by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN.

TO be Sold by the Subſcriber, at *Port-Tobacco*, Very good Bar Iron, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money: Alſo a good new Billiard-Table and Furniture.

RALPH FAULKNER.

St. *Michael's* Pariſh, *Talbot* County.

ANY unſettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.

RUN away, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt* paſt, from the Subſcriber's Plantation on *Wye*-River, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Aſhford*, commonly called the Farmer, a likely Man 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Complexion, having two Moles on his left Cheek, one very large which ſhaves as does his Beard: He had on when he went away, a light colour'd drugget Veſt, a pair of old Sailors Trowſers, a dowlas Shirt, an old Caſtor Hat, Shoes and Stockings; and may probably have ſtolen other Cloaths, for he is a very artful Thief. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, ſhall have Ten Pounds Currency Reward, paid him by D. DULANY.

LOST, ſome where in *Queen-Anne's* County, a ſet of Surgeon's Pocket Inſtruments, Silver. Whoever has found them, and will return them to Dr. *John Smith*, of *Queen-Anne's* County, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

FOUND, a Note of Hand for Thirty Pounds Sterling, and ſeveral other Papers of value. The right Owner may have them again, on application to the Printer hereof, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and a Crown, which was given to the honeſt Soldier who pick'd them up.

STRAYED from *Upper Marlborough*, on the 15th of *Auguſt* laſt, a Black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, paces pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to Mrs. *Martha Lingan*, deceaſed, near *Lower Marlborough*, whither it is ſuppoſed he is gone. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber at *Annapolis*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD very cheap.

Baltimore County. } FOR ready Money, or ſhort Credit, 350 Acres of good Land, lately belonging to Mr. *Daniel Stanſbury*; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well ſituated for raiſing Stock. The ſaid Land lies about 12 Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on a fine Road called *Boston* Road. Thoſe who are inclinable to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, may be informed of the Price and Title.

W. HAMMOND.

N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the ſame Tract, which believe will be ſold very reaſonably.

To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

ON [illegible] the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subſcriber, within a Mile of *Patapſco* Ferry; All and ſingular the Effects of the ſaid Subſcriber, conſiſting of ſome of every ſort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, *&c.* The Sale will continue from Day to Day 'til all are ſold.

THOMAS GOVANE.

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may very eaſily thicken their Woollen Cloth without much Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weaver's, to wet it well with ſtale Urine warm'd, and put into a Trough and trample it a conſiderable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It will not be amiſs to rub the Cloth over with a ſmall quantity of Fuller's Earth.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Poſt-Maſter, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.